

NOTES FROM THE BOTANIC GARDENS, SYDNEY.

No. 2.

BY J. H. MAIDEN AND E. BETCHE.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

OXYLOBIUM ELLIPTICUM, *R.Br.*, var. ALPINUM, var. nov.

A compact shrub rarely exceeding 2 feet in height as far as seen at present. Leaves elliptical, about 4 lines long. Inflorescence terminal, forming dense compact heads in the specimens from high altitudes. In such situations it forms dense carpet-like masses clinging to and following the shapes of loose masses of rock.

Mt. Kosciusko, from Jindabyne to the summit (J. H. Maiden, January, 1898); Bullrock Mt., Snowy Mts. (W. Baeuerlen, March, 1893); Kiandra District (E. Betché, February, 1897); Bombala (J. H. Maiden, December, 1896); Cooma District (W. Baeuerlen, October, 1893); Blackheath (E. Betché, December, 1885).

ACACIA MAIDENI, *F.v.M.*—Como, near Sydney (J. H. Camfield, November, 1897).

Previously recorded only from the Northern Coast District, now found to extend southward to beyond Port Jackson.

ACACIA MUELLERIANA, *Maiden and Baker.*—Dubbo (J. L. Boorman, December, 1897).

Previously recorded only from Taloobie, Rylstone District. The new locality brings it over a hundred miles further to the westward.

ACACIA PUMILA, *Maiden and Baker.*—Described three years ago from specimens collected at Kenthurst, near Parramatta; it has since been received from Mt. Tomah, Lawson (Blue Mountains); Kogarah (Botany Bay); and Middle Harbour (Port Jackson).

ACACIA VOMERIFORMIS, *A. Cunn.*—Specimens from Sawpit Creek, Mt. Kosciusko, do not show the seeds mottled as figured in Hooker, *Fl. Tas.* (i. t. 18), nor is the mottling present in a Tasmanian specimen we have examined.

MYRTACEÆ.

LEPTOSPERMUM LANIGERUM, *Sm.*, var. *MACROCARPUM*, var. nov.

An almost prostrate form of this exceedingly variable species, with broad leaves and large flowers and capsules; the largest capsules seen attain 7 to 8 lines in diameter.

Mt. Tomah (J. Gregson, November and December, 1897).

BECKEA VIRGATA, *Andr.*, var. *POLYANDRA*, var. nov.—Distinguished from the normal species chiefly by the numerous stamens (about 25 to above 30) in a continuous series as in *Leptospermum*, and by the flowers always occurring singly in the axils and not umbellate. Forms dense bushes 6-8 ft. high on the banks of the Snowy River at Jindabyne (J. H. Maiden, January, 1898).

We would rather take this plant for a new species than for a variety of *B. virgata*, but for a Victorian specimen in the herbarium, which forms a connecting link between the typical *B. virgata* and the Mt. Kosciusko form. The Victorian specimen has also single flowers, and resembles in habit the Snowy River specimens, but has only 15 stamens.

COMPOSITÆ.

PODOLEPIS LONGIPELATA, *A. Cunn.*, var. *ROBUSTA*, var. nov.

A very stout perennial with a hard rootstock attaining nearly 2 feet in height, and more woolly than in the typical form. Flower-heads above 1 inch in diameter, the scarious laminae of the inner bracts only slightly longer than the claws.

Mt. Kosciusko, 5,500 to 6,000 feet (J. H. Maiden, January, 1898); Kiandra District (E. Betche, February, 1897); Walcha District (J. H. Maiden, November, 1897).

STYLIDÆ.

STYLIDIUM EGLANDULOSUM, *F.v.M.*—Dubbo (J. L. Boorman, December, 1897).

The most southern locality previously recorded is the Warrumbungle Ranges, Namoi River, N.S.W.

EPACRIDÆ.

LISSANTHE MONTANA, *R.Br.*—Previously only recorded from Tasmania and the Mynyong Mountains in Victoria.

Mt. Kosciusko, Sawpit Creek, 9 miles from Jindabyne, in fruit, and between 5,500 feet and summit, in flower (J. H. Maiden, January, 1898).

Mueller unites *Lissanthe montana* with *Leucopogon Hookeri* under the name of *Styphelia montana*, but in all the material examined we find the corolla lobes of *Leucopogon Hookeri* constantly densely hairy (as pointed out by Bentham) and those of *Lissanthe montana* quite glabrous, besides minor differences in the size of the flowers; the ripe fruits of *Leucopogon Hookeri* are red, and those of *Lissanthe montana* are described as white, but we have not seen ripe fruits of the latter. Both species have been collected together on Mt. Kosciusko.

The differences between the two species have been emphasised by Bentham (*B. Fl.* iii. 176), and we concur in his remarks, but Mueller continued to amalgamate the species (*Census*, 2nd ed. 1889).

EPACRIS MUCRONULATA, *R.Br.*—Previously only recorded from Tasmania.

Mt. Kosciusko, 5,500 feet to summit (J. H. Maiden, January, 1898).

Differs from the Tasmanian specimens in the herbarium of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, and from Hooker's figure in *Flora Tasmania*, i. t. 79B. (as *E. Franklinii*) in the rather shorter and broader and more pointed leaves, but it has the comparatively long corolla-tube and short lobes by which this species is easily distinguished from all congeners.

Specimens from Tantawanglo Mt., collected by J. H. Maiden in December, 1896, appear to belong to this species, but they are past flower, and cannot be identified with certainty.

In Tasmania the species attains a height of 6 feet; on Mt. Kosciusko it forms a scrubby growth of 1-2 feet. In the Tasmanian plant the inflorescence is also more compact than in the New South Wales one.

THYMELEÆ.

PIMELEA AXIFLORA, *F.v.M.*, var. ALPINA, *F.v.M.*—Mt. Kosciusko, 5,000ft. (J. H. Maiden, January, 1898).

This variety, although hitherto recorded from Victorian alpine localities, does not appear to have been met with in New South Wales.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

PHYLLANTHUS MITCHELLI, *Benth.*—Newcastle, N.S.W. (J. H. Maiden, August, 1897).

Previously recorded only from Queensland. It much resembles *P. thymoides*, Sieb., from which it is chiefly distinguished by the united filaments. The female plants and fruits have not yet been described, as the specimens hitherto collected are all male.